2013 Consumer Confidence Report
Muriel Wright Ranch
June 6, 2014

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2013.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The water system receives its water from Great Oaks Water Company. The information provided in this report was taken from the Great Oaks Water Company's Consumer Confidence Report. Additional information may be found on the website: www.greatoakswater.com.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: Great Oaks Water conducted Drinking Water Source Assessments for all wells to determine potential sources of contamination. Assessments were performed in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. The assessments indicate that the wells may be venerable to contaminants from the following sources: septic systems, sewer collection systems serving nearby single family residential housing, nearby agricultural wells, gas stations, parks, highways and their related activities, nearby computer related manufacturing facilities, roads, streets, parking lots, railroads, spreading basins, storm-drain discharge, crops, illegal activities, unauthorized dumping, unregulated tanks, photo processing and printing, and monitoring wells. All Great Oaks Water Company wells are constructed to minimize the influence of these potential contaminants under the approval of the California Department of Public Health. A copy of the assessment is available for viewing at the California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Programs Office, 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, Second Floor, Richmond, CA or at Great Oaks Water Company, 20 Great Oaks Boulevard, Suite 120, San Jose, CA.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Department permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

NA: not applicable

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**Highest # Detected in a Month**	**# Of Months in Violation**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Typical Source**
Total Coliform	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	0	0	A routine sample and repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. coli	0	Human & animal fecal waste

LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG**	**AL**	**# of Samples**	**90th Percentile Level Detected**	**# of Samples > Al**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Copper (ppm)	0.3	1.3	5	0.124	0	8/2013	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	0.2	15	5	0.003	0	8/2013	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS					
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Level Detected**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	28	9/2013	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	6.4	9/2013	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination

REGULATED SUBSTANCES						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Average**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
1,1,1, Trichloroethane (ppb)	1000	200	0.20	ND-1.1	2013	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories; manufacture of food wrappings
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.115	0.08-0.17	2013	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.16	0.13-0.2	2013	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(0)	15	1.4	ND-4.1	2008	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as nitrate) (ppm)	45	45	7.8	3.1-28	2013	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Freon 113 (ppb)		1200	0.647	ND-8.4	2013	Discharge from degreasing and factories; dry-cleaning, solvent; refrigerant

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Average**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	42	35-54	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1.0	0.00009	ND-0.0043	2011	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching of wood preservatives
Odor (TON)	N/A	3	1.18	ND-2	2013	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	669	540-840	2013	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	45	31-62	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	387	330-520	2013	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	0.14	0.06-0.28	2013	Soil runoff

OTHER UNREGULARED SUBSTANCES						
Contaminant(s) (units)	**PHG/ (MCLG)**	**MCL**	**Average**	**Range**	**Sample Date**	**Typical Source**
Alkalinity (ppb)	N/A	N/A	220	180-280	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Bicarbonate [HCO3] ppm	N/A	N/A	269	220-340	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	49	34-67	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Hardness (ppm)	N/A	N/A	285	224-380	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	38	30-50	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Potassium (ppb)	N/A	N/A	1.4	1.2-1.9	2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	32	24-41	2013	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by crypto-sporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water:
If present elevated levels of lead can cause serious heath problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Great Oaks Water Company is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	**Total No. of Detections**	**Sample Dates**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
E. coli	(In the year)/ 0	None	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or a Violation:

- None

System Improvements and Updates:

- The water system installed new faucets in the park.

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI listed below for further information

For more information contact:

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Or

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